WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. From the Missouri Daily Democrat, Jan. 1854-(a leading Democratic Paper.)

ATCHISON VS. THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE. The position of David R. Atchison, with regard to the organization of Nebraska, is well known. He has publicly proclaimed that he will oppose the measure unless the Missouri Compromise Act, which forever prohibits Slavery in our Territories north of 36 deg. 30 min., shall be repealed. He has the infamous distinction of being the first to annuave this set. The positon of David R. Atchison, with retinction of being the first to announce this requirement on the part of the slave propagand-ists, although he doubtless had his instructions to that effect before he left Washington last spring. The demagogues who use the "pecu- year out it is becoming truer. There is no liar institution" as a political lever, are in the chill upon its heart now. That beats; the liar institution" as a political lever, are in the habit of using him as a cat's paw, and, before openly committing themselves, they wished to see what effect such a proposition would have upon the country. Since their re-assemblage at Washington this winter, they have concluded that their policy will be best subserved by a fresh agitation of the Slavery question, because, on the question of organizing the Territory of Nebraska, they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by pursuing such a course. Accordingly, they have laid their programme before the Senate through another gramme before the Senate through another

instrument, Stephen A. Douglas, who represents a free State and a constituency who are opposed to the extension of Slavery to soil where it does not now exist. Mr. Douglas, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, has made a report in which he impasches the validity of the Miscouri Com-promise, and submitted a bill which provides promise, and submitted a bill which provides that the settlers in Nebraska may take with them into the Territory all kinds of property, (which description is intended to include slaves, in defiance of the prohibition in the Missouri Compromise Act.) and very reasonably, as he and his coadjutors would have us believe, and his coadjutors would have us believe. leaves to the people, at the time of the forma-tion of a new State, the question whether they will sanction or reject the institution of Slavery. This is a right which the people have in any event ; but unless the Missouri Compromise be repealed, or, as Mr. Douglas proposes, nullified, there will be no slaves in the Territory prior to the time it becomes a State, and ore fewer chances that it will be organized as a slave State. The manœuvre, then, is to authorize Slavery whilst it is a Territory. To accomplish this, the propagandists have not as yet thought it necessary to take open ground in favor of repealing the Compromise Act,* but they aim at what is equivalent for their purpose, if their efforts be successful, and will evoke to the same extent an agitation dangerous to the peace and integrity of the countrya nullification of the Compromise, by discrediting its validity, and authorizing slaves to be held north of 35 deg. 30 min., notwithstanding the prohibition remaining upon the statute book. This scheme has Atchison's approbation and his support, such as it is, and therefore it be-

comes persiment to inquire whether, as a Sen-ator from Missouri, he is exclusively representing the slave prepagandists of the South, or, sentatives, upon this very question, and have. act upon it whenever it should come up. The following are the resolutions of instruction,

Joint Resolution in relation to the Missouri Compromise act of 1821. Resolved by the General Assembly of the

Sec. 1. That the peace, permanency, and tion:
welfare of our National Union depend upon a "It looks as if there is to be no concealment strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the eighth section of the act of Congress of the ble Slavery in certain territories," apround March the sixth, eighteen hundred and

Sec. 2. That our Senators in the Congress of the United States are hereby instructed, and cordance with the provisions and the spirit of the said eighth section of the said act, in all questions which may come before them in relation to the organization of new Territories or States, out of the territory now belonging to the United States, or which may hereafter be acquired either by purchase, by treaty, or con-

Sec. 3. Resolved, That a copy of these reso lutions shall be forwarded by the Secretary of State to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress of the United States. Approved February 15th, 1847.

These are the resolutions of instruction, and never having been repealed directly nor indi-rectly, they are still binding upon our Senators, if there be any virtue in the "Democratic doc-trine" of the right of the People to instruct. But Atchison, who, not long since, joined in the "wolf howl" against Benton, (who, by the way, never voted in opposition to his instruc-tions) calling upon him to "obey or resign" sets them at defiance! He nullifies the will of the People at the bidding of politicians who find it impossible to make themselves conspicuous except by means of Slavery agitation Will the Democracy of Missouri tolerate such a reckless demagogue? such a vile traitor? We cannot do them the injustice to think so for a moment. His doom is already fixed.

Though it has often been urged that Slavery been entirely conclusive. To many Northern the powers beneath the earth to accomplish men it has always seemed to be warring on the defensive side. But present appearances dom do?—Detroit Tribune. indicate that this erroneous view of Slavery We see already the encroaching steps it is ta-king in Congress as well as on the Pacific. It dares attempt the appropriation to its uses of South. It is manifesting a determined purpose to cross the boundary behind which its pestirefuses to adhere to its engagements, and breaks its faith at the first temptation. Not content vielded to its imperious exactions, it now proposes to invade and overrun the soil of freem, and to unroll the pall of its darkness over virgin territory whereon a slave has never stood. Freedom is to be elbowed out of its own home, to make room for the leprous intruder. The free laborer is to be expelled, that the slave

upon the conquest of free territory, it will in-evitably be resisted and paid in kind. If the conviction obtains that Slavery intends to disown its obligations and prove faithless to its own centracts, then will it follow that those who have hitherto admitted its rights under the Constitution, will admit them no longer. Let but the sentiment gain foothold, that Slavery intends to make war upon the territory of the banner of reclamation will be raised. If men, freemen may encroach upon the domain of Slavery. If Slavery thinks this is a safe game to play at, let it be pursued as it has been begun.—New York Tribune.

country to its centre, albeit the Slavery question is "settled." It will rend parties more and more, and give the defenders of Freedom a power they never before possessed in the

country.
It is no use quibbling about Compromises.
The ultra slaveholders, ambitious of power, and the Northern schemers, ready to sacrifice right spirit does not nip their unhallowed ambition, and rear over its rotten grave the rights of

The North is hard to rouse; but year in and bim, to as drear a political death as ever blackened or blasted selfish aspirants. Daily Forest City Democrat, Cleveland, O.

BREAKERS AHEAD .- NEBRASKA.

This preposition is evidently intended to be a virtual repeal of the Missouri Compromise, wherein it was solemnly enacted that, in all the territory north of 36 deg. 30 min., "Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, FOREVER PROHIBITED." What success this proposed aggression upon the rights of the Free States may be destined to meet with in the present Congress, we cannot foresee; but if it does not provoke an "agitation," loud, long, deep, and effectual, the Spirit of Liberty is drugged with an original process. drugged with an opiate more profound than any to which she has heretofore been accus-tomed. If the South, or the ambitious aspirants who desire to cultivate the favor of the South, persist in exciting a renewal of the Slavery agitation, the North will be ready to meet it. The free States do not seek it, but they surely will not shun it; and, if pressed into the struggle, it will be found, we trust, that they "know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain." It is proper that the people of the free States should be made aware of the impending issue, on the principle of "forewarned, forearmed." Let them await it calmly and with determination-without provocation, without blustering. Toen, if it come, LET IT COME, and God defend the right!

Salem (Mass) Register.

THE NORTH RALLYING. There are encouraging indications that the Northern people are being aroused by the monstrous proposition to override the Missouri Compromise by the cunningly devised provis-ions of the Nebraska bill. Men of all parties, in any measure, the wisles and sentiments of even men thoroughly pledged to either of the his constituents at home. The people of Missouri have, at a recent date, explicitly declared their views, through their immediate representations to admit Slavery into the Nethe proposition to admit Slavery into the Ne-braska Territory. We can all stand together in accordance with a recognised Democratic doctrine, instructed Senator Atchison how to provisions of the Missouri Compromise. We are glad to see that the Whig papers of the better sort are beginning to take ground in fa- of the vexed question of Slavery," there seemed following are the resolutions of instruction, and the eighth section of the Missouri Compromise to which they refer is the one which prohibits Slavery forever from the territory lying north of latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty by this paper in the Union, and every Democratic paper too, which is not the paid flunkey of the courtupt Washington politicians, should not stand up against the inflamous Nebraska bill of Senator Douglas. The Portland Advertiser, the leading Whig organ in the State of Maine, in the following article, say stand on the following article, say stand on the Nebraska question of the Maine Whigs stand on the Nebraska question of the say is the sanction of the Nebraska question of the say of the courty of the Union to the ingress of Slavery.

The third was from Mexico. The control the sanction of congress, will open all the unique of the sanction of congress, will open all the unique of the sanction of congress, will open all the unique of the sanction of congress, will open all the unique of the sanction of congress, will open all the unique of the sanction of congress, will open all the unique of the sanction of congress, will open all the unique of the sanction of congress, will open all the unique of the sanction of the sact of Missouri and the other was, the sanction of congress, will open all the unique of the sanction of the sact of the sanction of the sact of Missouri and the other was, the sanction of the sact of Missouri and the other was, the sact of the contribute of the contribute

in presenting the Slavery question, in regard to Nebraska. Slavery grows bolder as its condi-United States, entitled "An act to authorize tion grows more desperate. Senator Douglas's the people of the Missouri Territory to form a bill proposes in effect to repeal the Missouri tution and State Government, and for the Compromise, by which it was provided that all admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to free. Here is 'agitation;' and, fortunately, this time, there can be no doubt as to who are the agitators,' and what object they have in view. Slavery demands Government aid for extension. Freedom asks for nothing but to be left in peace. This is the issue, clearly and distinctly presented."-Boston Commonwealth

We learn from a private letter from Washington, from a responsible and reliable source, that there is great danger of the repeal of the mise, by the passage of the bill above referred The bill is intended to convert Nebraska into a slave Territory; and unless the friends of human freedom bestir themselves, the founda-tion for another slave State will have been laid

The New York Free-Soilers have sold out to the South, and are bound by the terms of the contract to aid them in introducing Slavery into this new Territory, and indeed into any other Territory where it is not now already established. Nothing can prevent Congress from perpetrating the enormity of opening the door of Nebraska to Slavery, but to arouse the peo-ple against it, and to bring public opinion to bear upon members of Congress. The South have accomplished all they intended by the Compromise of 1850, and they have now no further objection to the agitation of the Slave-Michigan prepared tamely to submit to a further extension of Slavery, and to see the Missouri Compromise—the only protection against its aggressions in the Northwest—trampled under feet that has been acquired by the Union since the adjustment of the Louisiana purchase by the Missouri Compromise.

From the Anzeiger of Jan. 13.

A YOUNG (2) DEMOCRATIC (2) DOCUMENT. new bill of Mr. Douglas, expressly annulling the pled under foot, that Mr. Douglas might rise Missouri Compromise—Ed. Erg. to the Presidency in 1856 upon the ruin of this last bulwark of human freedom? If they are not, let them declare their sentiments to Con-gress by petitions and through public meetings was aggressive in its nature, the proof of the The slave interest, North and South, are at fact to the common understanding has not work, and will move heaven and earth and

From the New York Tribune.

NEBRASKA. The following call has been signed by man dares attempt the appropriation to its uses of territory already consecrated to freedom by a shippers, &c., for a city meeting to be held in South. It is manifesting a determined nurses. protest against any act of Congress which shall repeal or disturb the act known as the Missouri Compromise, by which Slavery was for-and thus to disregard all considerations of jue-tice, and trample upon its own sacred obliga-lying north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. Among the signers are many who have been conspicuous and zealous in their support of the omise Measures of 1850, and still are, within its own proper limits, defined after a bitter contest, in which more than its due was ments of that Compromise on the side of Sia. ments of that Compromise on the side of Slavery, any more than on that of Freedom. ding the Compromise of 1820, as well as pact between diverse sections and jarring in-terests, they are determined to insist on the maintenance and fulfilment of both to the letter, whether the attempt to override them may be brought in.

It is plain to be seen how such an aggressive, those in Congress who are disposed to support those in Congress who are disposed to support Mr. Douglas's Nebraska bill, to ask the members from this city who and what are the men

NO INFRINGEMENT OF PLIGHTED PAITH! VIOLATION OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE! — of January, to protest against the project now pending in the Senate of the United States, for the repeal of that section of the Missouri act which forever prohibits Slavery in the Ter-

Jno. Brouwer; Samuel J. Beebe; Jos. B. Collins; A. P. Halsey; Arthur N. Gifford; Joehua S. Underhill; John Eadie; Charles E. Strong; The schemers have long since determined to J. Q. Jones; Robert Emmet; Bulkley & Co. make Nebraska a stepping-stone to the Presi-S. N. Goodridge & Co.; Ebenezer Piatt; W. dency. By every right it is free. It is north E. Dodge; J. C. Delprat; R. S. Oakley; S. L.

Isaac N. Phelps; Walter R. Jones, Jr.; Olyphant's Sons; H. Meigs, Jr.; Leary & Co.; R. M. Biatchford; Joseph Lawrence; John Mokesson; Taylor & Merrill; E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Thomas R. Minturn; S. & T. Lawrence; Bowen & McNamee; Claffin, Mellin, & Co.; Merrit Trimble; Orsamus Bushnell; Robert Gracie; Charles P. Kirkland; F. C. This Territorial bill is altogether opposed to the Missouri Compromise, and the passage thereof would completely abolish this Compromise. The law of March 6th, 1820, for the construction of the State of Missouri, says expressed to the United States by France, under the organization of Nebraska Territory, are a challenge for the re-opening of the whole Sia-

The report and bill of Senator Douglas, upon the organization of Nebraska Territory, are a challenge for the re-opening of the whole Slavery controversy, which cannot be declined. This bill abrogates the Missouri Compromise, obliterating the 36th degree of latitude as the boundary of Slavery beyond Missouri, and surrendering everything, the whole Continent behind us, to Slavery. This is clearly a breach of the faith which was pledged at the time, of the understanding ever since, and of all the the understanding ever since, and of all the professions and pretensions by which the Compromises of 1850 were attempted to be justified. It is a violation of both Platforms at Baltimore, Democratic and Whig, and of the Baltimore, Democratic and Whig, and of the assurances given from and to all quarters, that the Slavery question was never to be deliberately opened again, but that a full and final adjustment had been made. It is the most baneful outrage yet attempted, and, if not effectually resisted, will spread the blighting curse of Slavery and Slavery politics over the whole continent.—Salem (Mass) Gazette.

THE NEBRASKA TERRITORIAL BILL. This, then, is to be the new Administration This, then, is to be the new Administration Platform. The door is to be thrown open for Slavery to invade Free Territory! This is the spirit of the Compromise, which was forever to stop "agitation!" Very well, if Slavery can afford to renew the war, Freedom will not shrink from it. But the friends of the "peculiar institution" should healtate before throwing down the gauntlet. There are multitude who are content to leave Slavery undisturbed where it now exists, who would rebel against any attempt to drive it upon free soil; and it argues bad generalship in those who desire the recognition of the "finality" of the Compromise, to be the very first to violate it.—Albany

From the Worcester (Mass.) Palladium-a leading Democratic Journal. NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

Nebraska lies north of 36 degrees 30 minutes and, being a part of the Louisiana purchase, it has been considered as guarded by the black line against the introduction of Slavery into its limits. But Mr. Douglas's bill is considered as subversive of the Missouri Compromise; as giv-ing the sanction of Congress to the introduction of Slavery into Nebraska; and as putting a prohibition upon efforts that may be made to stay the spread of the slave institution over the western section of the continent. We have not been accustomed to hold the Missouri Compromise in such high estimation as have many from the fact that when a State is once in the Union, if it chooses to establish Slavery in its territory, we have never yet discovered the proresist its action, or contravene its determination. But inasmuch as that Compromise was the subject; and now it may well be asked

The pretext for a non-observance of the obligations of the law of 1820 is, that the Compromise Measures of 1850 readjusted the whole promise Measures of 1850 readjusted the whole matter of Slavery upon a new basis; and get aside the Compromise of 1820, as no longer to be of any avail. This is certainly an ingenious construction to put upon the law of 1850; for while that bill was justly characterized as an "omnibus," no one pretended at the time that it would over-ride the Compromise of 1820; or in any manner impair its binding obligations, whatever they might be. The discussions of 1850 were confined to the matters of California, littly New Mexico the Texas is density and

Utah, New Mexico, the Texan indemnity, and the fugitive slave law. It was not then claimed that the black line was touched by the measures of 1850; and it certainly has a singular aspect, that those who were the originators of he Compromise of 1850, and the most rigid in forcing upon the country a recognition of its sessions in North America, on the 49th parallel supremacy, are now among the foremost to tear open again the whole subject, renew the agitation, and preach that the Compromise of 1850 rendered the Compromise of 1820 a nullity, without any recuperative force. It is a lesson upon Compromises which will be very likely to

While we maintain that the Compre while we maintain that the Compromise of 1820 ought to be respected so far as relates to whatever of the Louisiana purchase lies north of the black line of 36 degrees and 30 minutes, we admit that the proposition to permit new States to form such Constitutions as they please, comports with the views we have long entertained in relation to State rights. But company hopesty seems to us to depend that common honesty seems to us to demand that the proposition shall apply, as it did in the case of California, to States erected upon territory that has been acquired by the Union since the

A YOUNG (?) DEMOCRATIC (?) DOCUMENT.

the organization of the Nebraska Territory be-fore the Senate, which may be designated as an actual misfortune for the Union.

A German paper of this city, which cannot

responds with the repeatedly expressed ideas (?) of that paper."

A more glaring proof of political poverty, the above-mentioned paper could not have giv-en, than it did with this declaration. How? The introduction of the "Fugitive Slave Law' in the new Territory, the abolition of the well tried Missouri Compromise, are Young Demo-cratic measures? This certainly surpasses all nonsense that we have ever read in that paper.

State by force at last. The Missouri Comproence of Missouri was founded, shall therefore be for admission into the Union. There were, at 36 deg. 30 min. And all this is Young Democratic! No! This is Hunkerdom in its worst France, outside of the State of Louisiana, not cratic! No! This is Hunkerdom in its worst form; this is the Union-rescuing of 1850, this is a re-rigging up of the old, broken Compro-mise, omnibus—and will probably share the same fate that Mr. Clay's old rummage box suffered at that time, namely: that to be de-molished by the powerful fist of the undaunted

May the numerous German organs of the Young Democracy of America now learn from the paper alluded to, that the Fugitive Slave Law and the extension of Slavery are included in the programme of Young America, and are to constitute the Presidental platform of Mr. Douglas in 1856. They all, and we with them, will decidedly protest against such a platform, and leave it to the German Slave-Hunker organs of an Atchisan to presch the excellence. and leave it to the German Slave-Hunker or-gans of an Atchisen, to preach the excellency of the Slavery extension to the Germans. Now, already, we see the New York Demo-crat, which most assuredly belongs to the Young Democracy, determinately opposing this Union-rescue humbug, and we here append his words as well as the introductory remarks of the Young Democratic N. Y. Abend Zeitung.

was understood, and must, according to the provisions of the Missouri Compromise, remain a free Territory, and subsequently constitute a free State.

The South, which always boasts so much of The South, which always boasts so much of firmly adhering to all Compromises, here gives a not very honorable example of the "knightly" manner of keeping its word. It is to be foreseen that this bill will again inflame the Slavery conflict in its full violence, but the Southern men will find that the Missouri Com-

Southern men will find that the Missouri Compromise is not so easily overthrown as they may think, for there will be but few Northern Hunkers who will stand by the South in this question. The question will hardly be brought to an issue in this session, and should it be transferred to the Presidential chair of the year 1856, it will have the good effect, that it will somewhat purify our "Democratic" party. No danage without emolument.

[From the New York Abend Zeitung.] From the New York Abend Zeitung.]

The report in regard to the organization of the Nebraska Territory, will call forth hot conflicts in both Houses of Congress, for it contains a full annullation of the Missouri Compromise. Old Benton, the most energetical defender of the new Territory, will certainly oppose the report in its present form most pertinaciously. The Hunkers think that the converted Free-soilers and Van Burenites are to pass the flery ordeal on this occasion. One can certainly impute nothing more to them than certainly impute nothing more to them than for them to give their consent to the erection of a new slave State.

The three German papers here quoted from are thorough-going Democratic.

ADDRESS OF THE INDEPENDENT DEMO-CRATS IN CONGRESS TO THE PROPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Shall Slavery be Permitted in Nebraska WASHINGTON, January 22, 1854.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: As Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, it is our duty to warn our constituencies whenever imminent danger menaces the Freedom of our Institu tions or the Permanency of our Union.

Such danger, as we firmly believe, now im pends, and we earnestly solicit your prompt attention to it

At the last session of Congress, a bill for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska passed the House of Representatives, with an overwhelming majority. That bill was based on the principle of excluding Slavery from the new Territory. It was not taken up for consideration in the Senate, and consequently failed to become a law.

At the present session, a new Nebraska bill

has been reported by the Senste Committee on Territories, which, should it unhappily receive the sanction of Congress, will open all the un-organized territory of the Union to the ingress

immigrants from the Old World and free laborers from our own States, and convert it into a dreary region of despotism, inhabited by

masters and slaves.

Take your maps, fellow-citizens, we entreat you, and see what country it is which this bill, gratuitously and recklessly, proposes to open to Slavery.

From the southwestern corner of Missouri pur sue the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude westwardly across the Arkansas, across the north fork of Canadian, to the northeastern angle of Texas; then follow the northern boundary of Texas to the western limit of New Mexico; then proceed along that western line to its northern termination; then again turn westwardly, and follow the northern line of New Mexico to the crest of the Rocky Mountains; then ascend northwardly along the crest of that mountain range to the line which sep-arates the United States from the British Posof north latitude; then pursue your course eastwardly along that line to the White Earth north; descend that river to its confluence with the Missouri; descend the Missouri, along the western boundary of Minnesota, of Iowa, of pable after-thought. Missouri, to the point where it ceases to be a boundary line, and enters the State to which it gives its name; then continue your southward course along the western limit of that State to the point from which you set out. You have now made the circuit of the proposed Territory of Nebrasks. You have traversed the vast distance of more than three thousand miles. You have traced the outline of an area of four undred and eighty-five thousand square miles more than twelve times as great as that of

This immense region, occupying the very heart of the North American continent, and larger, by thirty-three thousand square miles, than all the existing Free States, excluding California—this immense region, well watered and fertile, through which the Middle and Northern Routes from the Atlantic to the Pacific must pass—this immense region, embracing all the unorganized territory of the nation, except the comparatively insignificant district of In-dian territory north of Red River and between Arkansas and Texas, and now for more than A German paper of this city, which cannot see farther than the nose of its editor, in politics, calls this report "a truly Democratic" of the American People as consecrated to Freedomment, and rejoices that the report, "as coming from the leader of Young America, corresponds with the repeatedly expressed ideas (?) regard of sound policy and sacred faith, proposes to open to Slavery.

We beg your attention, fellow-citizens, to

The original settled policy of the United States, clearly indicated by the Jefferson Pro-WAS NON-EXTENSION OF SLAVERY. In 1803, Louisiana was acquired by

nonsense that we have ever read in that paper.

By it the doors will again be thrown open to the Slavery agitation in Congress, and the whole session will be filled out with wrangling arguments.

The fanatics of the South rejoice over the Douglas report, and their organ at Washington, the Sentinel, is already pleased that the question will be brought to a decision, namely:

Whether Nebraska shall not be made a slave was organized, and admitted into the Union with Slavery.

In 1818, six years later, the inhabitants of

There was no apology in the circumstances of the country for the continuance of Slavery. The original national policy was against it, and, not less, the plain language of the treaty under which the Territory had been acquired from France. from France.

It was proposed, therefore, to incorporate in the bill authorizing the formation of a State Government, a provision requiring that the Constitution of the new State should contain an article providing for the abolition of existing Slavery, and prohibiting the further introduction of laws.

This provision was vehe ciously opposed; but finally prevailed in the House of Representatives by a decided vote. In the Senate it was rejected, and, in conse-

At the next session of Congress the controversy was renewed with increased violence. It was terminated, at length, by a compromise. of the Missouri line, and even Southerners, unmoved by faction and fanaticism, do not claim it. Yet a Northern Senator would open it to Slavery, and blast it with the curse. So be it. The question will stir Congress, and rock the Territorial The question will stir Congress, and rock the Union with Slavery, but a section was antowed to come into the Union with Slavery, but a section was antowed to come into the Union with Slavery, but a section was intered in the act authorizing her admission, excluding Slavery, forever, from all the Territory acquired the Territory acquired the Territory acquired to the Union with Slavery, but a section was intered in the Union with Slavery, but a section was intered in the Union with Slavery, but a section was intered in the

We quote the prohibitory section: (1)
"SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That in all that
Territory ceded by France to the United States,
under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, SLAVERY AND INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE, otherwise than as the punishment of crimes, SHALL BE AND IS HEREBY FOREVER PROHIBITED."

The question of the constitutionality of this prohibition was submitted by President MonRos to his Cabinet. John Quincy Adams was then Secretary of State; John C. Calhoun was Secretary of War: William H. Crawford was Secretary of the Treasury; and William Wirt was Attorney General. Each of these eminent men, three of them being from Slave States, gave a written opinion, affirming its constitutionality, and thereupon the act received the sanction of the President, himself, also, from a Slave State. Slave State.

Nothing is more certain in history than the Nothing is more certain in history than the fact that Missouri could not have been admitted as a Slave State, had not certain members from the Free States been reconciled to the measure by the incorporation of this prohibition into the act of admission. Nothing is more certain than that this prohibition has been regarded and accepted by the whole country as a solemn compact against the extension of Slavery into any part of the Territory acquired from France, lying north of 36 deg. 30 min, and not included in the new State of Missouri. The same act—let it be ever remembered—which authorized the formation of a Constitution for that State, without a clause forbidding Slavery, con included in the new State of Missouri. The same act—let it be ever remembered—which authorized the formation of a Constitution for that State, without a clause forbidding Slavery, consecrated, beyond question and beyond honest recall, the whole remainder of the Territory to Freedom and Free Institutions forever. For more than thirty years—during more than half the state of the state of the state of the same become a law, at such expectation will turn to grievous disappointment. The blight of Slavery will cover the land. The Homestead Law, should Congress enact one, will be worth-less there. Freemen, unless pressed by a hard and cruel necessity, will not, and should not, work beside claves. Labor cannot be respectation will turn to grievous disappointment. The blight of Slavery will cover the land. The Homestead Law, should Congress enact one, will be worth-less there. Freemen, unless pressed by a hard and cruel necessity, will not, and should not, work beside claves. Labor cannot be respectation will turn to grievous disappointment. The blight of Slavery will cover the land. The Homestead Law, should Congress enact one, will be worth-less there. more than thirty years—during more than half the period of our National Existence under our present Constitution—this compact has been universally regarded and acted upon as inviolable American Law. In conformity with it, Iowa was admitted as a Free State, and Minesota has been organized as a Free Territory.

It is a strange and ominous fact, well calculated to awaken the worst apprehensions and the most fearful forebodings of future calamities, that it is now deliberately purposed to repeal this prohibition, by implication or directly—the latter, certainly, the manlier way—and thus to subvert this compact, and allow Slavery in all the yet unorganised territory.

Territory acquired from Mexico prior to 1850, and that the pro slavery clauses of the Bill are necessary to carry into effect the Compro-No assertion could be more groundless.

posed all the residue of the recently acquired Territory to the invasion of Slavery.

or touch the existing exclusion of Slavery from what is now called Nebraska. They applied to the Territary acquired form. to the Territory acquired from Mexico, and to that only. They were intended as a settle-ment of the controversy growing out of that acquisition, and of that controversy only. They

must stand or fall by their own merits.

The statesmen, whose powerful support carried the Utah and Now Mexico acts, never dreamed that their provisions would ever be applied to Nebraska. Even at the last session of Congress, Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, in a speech in favor of taking up the former Nebras-ka Bill, on the morning of the 4th of March, 1853, said: "It is evident that the Missouri Compromise cannot be repealed. So far as that question is concerned, we might as well agree to the admission of this Territory now, as next year, or five or ten years hence.' guardian of Slavery, had he supposed that this Territory was embraced by the pro-slavery provisions of the Compromise Acts. This pre-tension had not then been set up. It is a pal-

The Compromise Acts themselves refute this pretension. In the third article of the second section of the Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, it is expressly declared that " in such State or States as shall be formed Compromise line, Slavery or involuntary servi-tude, except for crime, shall be prohibited;" (2) and in the Act for organizing New Mexico and aettling the boundary of Texas, a proviso was incorporated, on the motion of Mr. Mason, of Virginia, which distinctly preserves this prohibition, and flouts the bare-faced pretension that all the territory of the United States, whether south or north of the Missouri Com-

promise line, is to be open to Slavery. It is as "Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify ANYond section of the Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, approved March 1, 1845, either as regards the number of States that may hereafter be formed out of the State

of Texas, or otherwise." (3) Here is proof, beyond controversy, that the principle of the Missouri Act prohibiting principle of the Missouri Act prohibiting Slavory north of 36 deg. 30 min., far from being abrogated by the Compromise Acts, is expressly affirmed; and that the proposed repeal of this prohibition, instead of being an affirmation of the Compromise Acts, is a repeal of a very prominent provision of the most important act of the series. It is solemnly declared in the very Compromise Acts "that nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualifu" the prohibition of Slavery nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify" the prohibition of Slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., and yet, in the face of this declaration, that sacred prohibition is said to be overthrown. Can presumption further go? To all who, in any way, lean upon these Compromises, we commend this exposi-

covered by the positive prohibition of 1820, sus-tains a similar relation to Slavery with that acquired from Mexico, covered by no prohibi-tion except that of disputed Constitutional or Mexican Law, and that the Compromises of 1850 require the incorporation of the proslavery clauses of the Utah and New Mexico Bill in ed to cover up from public reprehension medi-tated bad faith. Were he living now, no one would be more forward, more eloquent, or more indignant, in his denunciation of that bad faith,

In 1820, the Slave States said to the Free States, "Admit Missouri with Slavery, and refrain from positive exclusion south of 36 deg. 30 min., and we will join you in perpetual prohibition north of that line." The Free States consented. In 1854, the Slave States say to the Free States, "Missouri is admitted; no prohibition of Slavery south of 36 deg. 30 min. has been attempted; we have received the full consideration of our agreement; no more is to be gained by adherence to it on our part; we, it is a sheer afterthought. To

horrence which it inspires; and no vision, less penetrating and comprehensive than that of the All-Seeing, can reach its evil issues.

To some of its more immediate and inevitable consequences, however, we must attempt to diet your attention. What will be the effect of this measure

What will be the effect of this measure, should it unhappily become a law, upon the proposed Pacific Railroad? We have already said that two of the principal routes, the Central and the Northern, traverse this Territory. If Slavery be allowed there, the settlement and cultivation of the country must be greatly retarded. Inducements to the immigration of free laborers will be almost destroyed. The enhanced cost of construction and the diminished expectation of profitable returns will present almost insuperable obstacles to building the road at all; while even if made, the difficulty and expense of keeping it up, in a country from which the energetic and intelligent masses will be virtually excluded, will greatly impair its usefulness and value.

bondage. It is the deplorable necessity of Slavery, that to make and keep a single slave, there must be slave law; and where slave law exists, labor must necessarily be degraded. We earnestly request the enlightened con-

ductors of newspapers printed in the German and other foreign languages to direct the at-tention of their readers to this important It is of immense consequence, also, to seru-

tinize the geographical character of this pro-ject. We beg you, fellow-citizens, to observe atter, certainly, the manlier way—and thus to ubvert this compact, and allow Slavery in all he yet unorganized territory.

We cannot, in this address, review the values of the United States, by a wide slaveholding belt of country, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to British North America. It is a bold into preference under which it is attempted to rious pretences under which it is attempted to cloak this monstrous wrong; but we must not altogether omit to notice one.

It is said that the Territory of Nebraska susfrom the Gulf of Mexico to the Red River. North of the Red River, and extending between Texas and Arkansas, to the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min., lies the Indian Territory, about equal in extent to the latter State, in which Slavery No assertion could be more groundless.

Three acquisitions of Territory have been made by Treaty. The first was from France. Out of this Territory have been created the three slave States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Misscuri, and the single free State of Iowa. The controversy, which arose in relation to the then unorganized portion of this Territory, was closed in 1820, by the Missouri act, containing the Slavery prohibition, as has been already stated. This controversy related only to territory acquired from France. The act, by which it was terminated, was confined, by its own express terms, to the same Territory, and had no relation to any other.

The second acquisition was from Spain. Florida, the Territory thus acquired, was yielded to Slavery without a struggle, and almost without a murmur.

The third was from Mexico. The controversy which arose from this acquisition is fresh in the remembrance of the American Poople. Out of it sprung the acts of Congress, comparison of the States and Territories of the Out of it sprung the acts of Congress, comparison of the States and Territories of the Out of it sprung the acts of Congress, comparison of the States and Territories of the Out of it sprung the acts of Congress, comparison of the States and Territories of the Out of it sprung the acts of Congress, complete the state of the boundary line between dour own country and the British Possessions, stretching from west to east through more than eleven degrees of longitude, and from south to north through more than eleven degrees of longitude, and from south to north through more than eleven degrees of longitude, and from south to north through more than twelve degrees of latitude, extends the great Territory, the fate of which is now to be determined by the American Congress. Thus you see, fellow-citizens, that the first operation of the proposed permission of Slavery in Nebraska, will be to stay the progress of the Free States of the Prec States of the Atlantic. It is hoped, doubtless, by compelling the whole comm was not prohibited by the act of 1820. From

> We appeal to the People. We warn maintained only by submitting to the demands of Slavery. We tell you that the safety of the Union can only be insured by the full recognition of the just claims of Freedom and Man. The Union was formed to establish Justice, and secure the blessings of Liberty. When it fails to accomplish these ends it will be worthless, and when it becomes worthless it cannot long

> We entreat you to be mindful of that funds mental maxim of Democracy, Equal Rights AND EXACT JUSTICE for all men. Do not sub mit to become agents in extending Legalized Oppression and Systematized Injustice over a vast Territory yet exempt from these terrible

We implore Christians and Christian Minis ters to interpose. Their D.vine Religion requires them to behold in every man a brother, and to labor for the Advancement and Regeneration of the Human Race.

Whatever apologies may be offered for the toleration of Slavery in the States, none can be urged for its extension into Territories where it does not exist, and where that extension involves the repeal of ancient law, and the vio-lation of solemn compact. Let all protest, earnestly and emphatically, by correspondence, through the press, by memorials, by resolu-tions of public meetings and Legislative Bodies and in whatever other mode may seem expedient against this enormous crime.

For ourselves, we shall resist it by speed and vote, and with all the abilities which God has given us. Even if overcome in the impending struggle, we shall not submit. We shall go home to our constituents; erect anew People to come to the rescue of the country from the domination of Slavery. We will not despair: for the cause of Human Freedom is the cause of God.

S. P. CHASE, Senator from Ohio. CHARLES SUMNER. Senator from Massachusetts. J. R. GIDDINGS, EDWARD WADE,

Representatives from Ohio. GERRIT SMITH, Representative from New York. ALEXANDER DE WITT, Representative from Massachusetts.

duced by Mr. Douglas, was promptly printed at length in the Washington Sentinel. As print-ed, it did not meet the views of certain Southern gentlemen, and it was then discovered that into the bill the principles of the Compromises, had been omitted by a clerical error! Even after this remarkable clerical error had been rectified, the bill was unsatisfactory, and now Mr. Douglas proposes more amendments—to divide the Territory into two; to charge the Treasury with the expense of two Territorial Governments; to strike out the clerical error section, and insert elsewhere in the bill a clause excepting from the laws of the United States extended over the Territory, the Missouri Prohibition. This last proposed amendment wil

United States, which are not locally inapplica-ble, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth secindignent, in his denunciation of that bad faith, than Henry Clay, the foremost champion of both Compromises.

In 1820, the Slave States said to the Free States, "Admit Missouri with Slavery, and refrain from positive exclusion south of 36 deg.

therefore, propose to cancel the compact." If this be not Punic faith, what is it? Not without the deepest dishonor and crime can the Free States acquiesce in this demand.

We confess our total inability properly to delineate the character or describe the consequences of this measure. Language fails to express the sentiments of indignation and ab-

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